

REMARKS***Pending claims***

Claims 15-30 directed to non-elected inventions have been canceled without prejudice to filing a divisional application containing the same. Claim 1 has been amended to more clearly point out and distinctly claim the invention. Claim 2 has been amended to incorporate all of the limitations of the base claim. New claims 31-34 have been added. Support for the amendment of claim 1 and for newly added, page 13, 4th paragraph, paragraph bridging pages 13 and 14, and Examples 4-7. After these amendments are entered, eighteen (18) claims (claims 1-14 and 31-34) are pending.

Election/Restrictions

Applicants hereby affirm the election of the invention of Group I without traverse for further prosecution.

Information Disclosure Statement

Applicants submit herewith copies of the Abstract in English of references AP and AQ. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of these two references.

Claim Rejection under 35 USC §102

Claim 1 was rejected by the examiner under 35 U.S.C §102 (b) as being anticipated by Fan et al. (U.S. Patent 5,509,899). This rejection is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

Applicants respectfully submit that the cited reference does not disclose nor suggest anything about a medical device comprising a core material and a biocompatible LbL coating non-covalently attached to said core material and having an increased surface hydrophilicity characterized by having an average contact angle of about 80 degrees or less, wherein said biocompatible LbL coating comprises at least one charge/non-charge bilayer, wherein said charge/non-charge bilayer is composed of, in no particular order, one layer of a charged polymeric material and one layer of a non-charged polymeric material which is capable of being non-covalently bond to the charged polymeric material. As such, Applicants submit that the invention as currently claimed is patentable over the cited reference. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the claim rejection set forth in the Office Action.

Claim Objection

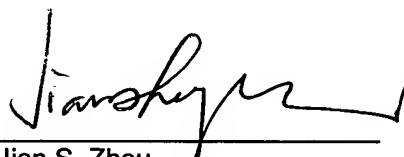
Examiner indicated that Claims 2-11 would be allowable over the prior art if amended to include all limitations of base claims and intervening claims. Claim 2 has been rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. As such, this claim objection has been overcome by the claim amendments.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing and in conclusion, Applicants submit that all of the pending claims are now in conditions for allowance.

Should the Examiner believe that a discussion with Applicants' representative would further the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is respectfully invited to contact the undersigned. Please address all correspondence to Robert Gorman, CIBA Vision, Patent Department, 11460 Johns Creek Parkway, Duluth, GA 30097. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any other fees which may be required under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 and 1.17, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 50-2965.

Respectfully submitted,



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[11] **Patent/Publication Number:** JP01158412A

[43] **Publication Date:** Jun. 21, 1989

[54] **CLEANING AND PRESERVING LIQUID FOR CONTACT LENS**

[72] **Inventor(s):**
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[21] **Application Number:** 61308716 JP61308716 JP

[22] **Application Date:** Dec. 26, 1986

[51] **Int. Cl.⁴:** G02C00704 ; C11D01700; G02C01300

[57] **ABSTRACT**

PURPOSE: To incorporate a water soluble cation formed polymer into the title liquid so that the cleaning of a contact lens surface to get rid of the dirt such as sebum and protein secured onto said surface is effected simply by immersing and preserving the contact lens in said liquid and that a preserving effect is obtd.

CONSTITUTION: The water soluble cation formed polymer is incorporated into the liquid. The water soluble cation formed polymer may be general water soluble cation formed polymers which include the polymers cationated from polysaccharides such as cation formed cellulose, cation formed starch, cation formed guagam, and cation formed tamarind as well as the derivatives obtd. by adding alkylene oxides such as propylene oxide and butylene oxide of grindol, etc., thereto before or after cationation. The labor in cleaning and preserving of the contact lens at the time of the use thereof is thereby facilitated and the performance of the cleaning and preserving liquid is enhanced.

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[11] **Patent/Publication Number:** JP05318118A

[43] **Publication Date:** Dec. 03, 1993

[54] **METHOD FOR CONTROLLING ARC LENGTH FOR GMA WELDING**

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[30] **Priority:**
JP Oct. 04, 1991 40328575

[30] **Priority:**
JP Mar. 19, 1992 404 9358

[21] **Application Number:** 04139714 JP04139714 JP

[22] **Application Date:** Apr. 30, 1992

[51] **Int. Cl.⁵:** B23K00912 ; B23K009095; B23K009173; B23K009073; G05B01302

[57] **ABSTRACT**

PURPOSE: To obtain satisfactory welding quality by controlling arc length in accordance with the number of times for short-circuiting and providing the stability of arc.

CONSTITUTION: In the method of controlling the arc length of GMA welding in which arc welding is performed by using a sealed gas and supplying a consumable electrode, an average number of times for short-circuiting per unit time during an n-th controlling period is calculated for each elapse of the extracted unit time for short-circuiting, the optimum length of the controlling period is calculated from a function of the difference between this average number of times for short-circuiting and a target average number of times for short-circuiting as $f(Q_{tu}-Q_{ru})$, the n-th time is completed either by the timing when the calculated value is shorter than a specific value or by the elapse of the n-th period, a modified quantity for welding output ΔP_{n+1} is calculated in accordance with the difference $(Q_{tu}-Q_{ru})$, and by $P_{n+1}=P_n+\Delta P_{n+1}$, the output value in the (n+1)th control period is controlled.

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